CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

of the

COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL AFFAIRS, LIBRARIES, AND INTERNATIONAL INTERGROUP RELATIONS

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November 30, 2011 Start: 10:00 a.m.

Recess: n/a

HELD AT: Committee Room, 14th Fl.

250 Broadway

B E F O R E:

JAMES G. VAN BRAMER

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Leroy G. Comrie,

Jr.

Elizabeth S. Crowley

Inez E. Dickens Jessica S. Lappin

Domenic M. Recchia, Jr.

A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Linda Johnson CEO Brooklyn Public Library

Tom Galante CEO Queens Public Library

Anthony Marx CEO New York Public Library

Matt Brune Executive Deputy Commissioner Human Resources Administration

Carl Myricks
Program Administrator, Family Services Division
Department of Homeless Services

Dale Joseph Assistant Commissioner Office of Community Partnerships and Advocacy Administration for Children's Services

Andrew Miller
Assistant Commissioner for External Relations
Department of Youth and Community Development

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2 CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER:

Are we

ready? Oh, we are. Good morning, everyone. My name is Council Member Jimmy Van Bramer, Chair of the Committee on Cultural Affairs, Libraries and International Intergroup Relations. And this Committee Hearing is in session. I want to first recognize that I am joined by Council Member Leroy Comrie, to my left, also from Queens, and a huge library champion. And we're going to hear from our three terrific library systems in a moment, and from several of our city agencies to speak to the issue at hand, which is intro 711, which I have introduced, and this is the first hearing for this very important bill, which would expand the Library Card Act, which we call it, also known as Local Law 8 of 2010, where we successfully worked with the Department of Education to make sure that applications for library cards were distributed to new students enrolling in the system. And I am of the firm believe, as I'm sure everybody else is here, that libraries are the great equalizer, and a library card is really the pass that all children, regardless of a station or status have to a better life. And I thought about this along

with my staff, because I know that there are lots
of kids who are entering the shelter system.
Those shelters are throughout the city, and I
certainly know of several in Queens, and I also
know that libraries are very close to some of
those shelters. And it got me to thinking that
obviously some of these families and children are
really in crisis and one of the best places that
they could go to is their local public library.
And just this past Sunday, 60 Minutes did a
terrific piece on homelessness in America and they
profiled a family, a widower and his two teenage
children who live in a truck, and they went with
the kids to the library, which they go to every
day after school because it is the only place
where they can access a computer and there are
lights and there is heat and air conditioning,
there are staff who can help them. And for those
two children that were profiled on 60 Minutes this
Sunday, the library is literally a lifeline. And
that is a family that was very much in crisis, but
the one place that was an oasis for those kids was
their local public library. And we know that that
is the case here in New York City as well. But

just as we endeavored last year with Local Law 8
to make sure that every child at least is given
the opportunity and encouraged to get a library
card, we wanted to take it a step further and
include pre-kindergarteners in DOE and also speak
with ACS, DHS, DYCD and HRA to talk about the ways
in which those agencies could help us to make sure
that all of the children that they interact with
you know, when appropriateare provided library
card applications and therefore access to the
amazing resources and programs at our public
libraries, which are all free, which is so
incredibly important at a time when poverty,
homelessness and hunger are all increasing. The
needs are increasing, families in need are
increasing. And our libraries, which offer these
amazing programs and services are completely free
and open to all. And the power of having a
library card and using the local public library
cannot be overstated. So, that's the intent of
the intro. And our hope today is to hear from the
three public library systems and then the city
agencies. And it is the first hearing, so
obviously we know that there is probably broad

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support for this initiative. There may be some concerns, but we want to start this conversation and see how we can all work together to make sure that every child in this city, and certainly every child who is interacting with our city agencies, is encouraged to get a library card and use their local public library. So, with that I wanted to call up the three CEOs of our great public library systems. Linda Johnson, CEO of the Brooklyn Public Library; Tony Marx, CEO of the New York Public Library, and Tom Galante, the CEO of the Queens Library. And after the three library directors we'll hear from the four city agencies. And with that I will call on Linda Johnson to begin testimony on behalf of the Brooklyn Public Library.

LINDA JOHNSON: Thank you,

Councilman. We're for it. Good morning. My name is Linda Johnson, and I'm the President and Chief Executive Officer of Brooklyn Public Library. And thank you, Councilman Van Bramer, for inviting us to testify about how New York City Agencies can assist in the distribution of information about how to obtain a library card. And thank you also

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to the Council as a whole for the continued
support that we've received so that we can in fact
provide the services that really are the lifeline
to man, man, too many actually, citizens of our
city.

Libraries play an essential role in our democracy; they foster creative thinking, intellectual growth, cultural understanding and professional development, and it's imperative that young people have access to neighborhood libraries not only to enrich their own lives, but also to ensure that we better the future of our society. For many people, a library card is one of their first forms of official identification and is a symbol of membership in our communities. A library card is a tool for instilling responsibility in young people, and for teaching children about the importance of sharing resources with others. Obtaining a library card is often a person's first step towards meeting neighbors at a local brand and becoming more engaged in a community.

Using a library card also introduces people to the wider word through books,

music, videos and other materials. Brooklyn
Public Library offers internet enabled computers
in all 60 of our locations, and having a library
card is necessary to register for our computer
sessions. The library is one of the first
cultural and educational institutions to engage
children. We urge parents to apply for library
cards for their children early in their children's
lives. Offering library cards to youth as well as
age appropriate programming, books and materials,
is vital to our work to promote young children's
early literacy development, and support each
parent's role as his or her child's first teacher.

One of the library's highest priorities is serving Brooklyn's youth. We enthusiastically support amending the Library Card Act to require city agencies to distribute information about obtaining library cards. The agencies included in the amendment, which you know all well, too well, can really make a difference in our effort to reach as many children as possible. We applaud expanding the Library Card Act to young persons under the age of 24--I'm sorry. Provided all of the agencies involved

provide essential services to many young people,
including these agencies in the Act will make it
easier for us to reach the youth that we serve
with our programs and resources. We applaud
extending the Library Card Act to young persons
under the age of 24 and distributing library card
applications to students entering pre-
kindergarten. These amendments should result in
more young Brooklynites making use of our
resources

Brooklyn Public Library is

committed to conducting outreach to assist Youth

to apply for library cards. The library works to

build strong relationships with teachers, school

librarians and principals in our borough's school

system. We encourage teachers to arrange class

visits at our libraries so students can attend our

programs, obtain library cards, and learn more

about the library's resources. In Fiscal Year

2011, the library hosted over 2,000 class visits

for school-aged children and young adults,

reaching an estimated 70,000 youth.

Brooklyn Public Library staff visit schools and back to school fairs and speak in

classrooms, school libraries and auditoriums about
the many materials, programs and services
available at the library. We regularly set up
information tables and distribute library cards at
neighborhood street fairs, in city parks, and at
many community events, such as the annual summer
fair on Coney Island's boardwalk, Bellevue
Hospital's library day in June, the Brooklyn
Children's Museum's Back to School Day in
September, the Brooklyn Book Festival, the After
School Corporation College Fair, the Department of
Youth and Community Development College Fair, the
annual NAACP Back to School Stay in School event
at Borough Hall, and at open school nights at
numerous elementary, middle and high schools, ever
fall and spring.

In FY 2011, our staff conducted more than 350 outreach sessions outside of Brooklyn Public Library facilities for school-age children and young adults, reaching an estimated 30,000 youth.

Brooklyn Public Library plays a critical role in the development of students and other young Brooklynites. We offer a wide array

2	of free programs tailored to enrich their lives.
3	Although a library card is not necessary to
4	participate in many of our services, having one is
5	often a precursor for young people entering our
6	buildings and learning about the resources we

offer. With greater access to library cards, we believe more youth will be aware of our services.

And I am pleased to highlight for you, if you'd like, some of the services and programs that we do provide to young people, but I suspect that at this point you're fully aware of them, and they're in the printed testimony that you will be receiving.

children and children with special needs to programs that we provide to teach children about technology and to keep them engaged and employed in internships in our system, we provide many important services for youth. There are more than 200,000 school-age children and teens with active Brooklyn Public Library cards, but there are many more young people who could benefit from the wealth of resources that the public library offers. The Library is pleased to collaborate

with the Department of Education, with the New
York Public Library, with the Queens Library and
various agencies, to produce and distribute
information and library card applications. We
would like as many young Brooklynites as possible
to take advantage of the programs and the services
that we offer. So, thank you again for providing
us with the opportunity to testify. And when
you're ready I have as much time as you'd like for
questions.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you very much, Linda. We've been joined by Inez
Dickens from Manhattan. Thank you very much,
Councilwoman. And we will next to Tony Marx of the New York Public Library.

ANTHONY MARKS: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. I'm Tony Marks, president of the New
York Public Library. The Library, the New York
Public Library provides library services to the
boroughs of Bronx, Manhattan and Staten Island, as
well as the research library function to the
entire city and beyond. I want to begin again by
thanking Speaker Quinn as well as Committee
Chairman Jimmy Van Bramer and Vincent Gentile and

2	all the members of the Committee, Congressmen
3	Comrie and Dickens for your great support of
4	libraries.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER:

Congressman Comrie? You just got a big promotion there.

ANTHONY MARKS: Whoops.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Very nice.

ANTHONY MARKS: Council Member, I apologize. I'm still new to this, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank you for the opportunity to testify today regarding number 711, which would require Departments of Homeless Services, Youth and Community Development, as well as the Human Resources Administration, Administration for Children's Services to distribute information on obtaining a library card for all young people in the City.

I'm going to now summarize, though you have a written version of my testimony. The New York Public Library supports this legislation and the overriding goal of putting library cards in the hands of New York City's youngest residents, which you have spoken so eloquently to,

2 which Linda has, and which I know Tom will.

A library card, simply put, is a gateway for young people to have knowledge and scope of understanding the world. It provides them to have an independence. In doing so, allows our city's children to use a vast collection of our books, DVDs, CDs and online resources in a safe and welcoming environment at a time when that is too often too hard for our citizens to find. And all free of chard, as the Chairman has already mentioned.

Access to books is essential. It's essential for the skills that our young people need. It's essential for a functioning economy in which people are prepared for jobs. It's essential for a vibrant democracy in which people are informed, and I would say it is essential for a moral society in which we understand each other and live with each other with respect.

noted, the essential tool of access for our youth to those possibilities on which we all depend for our future. The New York Public Library continues to work to enhance our collections and programming

and to make them accessible to children and families. We offer over 2 million items in our children and teens collection. Over the last 12 months, the New York Public Library has hosted close to 30,000 programs, with over 600,000 young people attending these programs. And I should say we hope to do more.

There's been an increase in the programs and attendance already of 20% over the previous 12 months. In FY '11, close to 150,000 students visited an NYPL website with their classes. 5,600 participated in school programs. We have teen centers in many of our libraries. In fact, we just opened our most recent one in Hamilton Grange in Harlem, a really—an amazing facility that we hope we'll be able to continue to build upon in that center and elsewhere.

number 59, which required the Department of
Education to distributed information on obtaining
a library. And the NYPL also supported this
legislation and was very pleased to see its
adoption. As a result, since the implementation
of that legislation, in August of 2010, over

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26,000 children and young adults have obtained new library cards. Over 22% of the library's active cardholders are children and teens. If I may, Mr. Chairman, let me highlight two instances of things that the New York Public Library, in collaboration or possible collaboration with our peers in Brooklyn and Queens have done on the same issue that you're after with this legislation.

As you know, we launched--now a couple of months ago -- a program called New Chapters. Again, a path breaking collaboration between Queens, Brooklyn, and the New York Public Library systems. In that program we announced an amnesty for a period of time for all young people in New York who had accumulated fines, and as a result of those accumulated fines, were not able to come and use the library. I talked to patron who as kids, because of their fines, not only did they not borrow books from the library, they didn't even come into the library because they thought they were going to get arrested for their fines. We said to the youth, the city government said, the Council, the mayor, we said as a system we want you in the library and we want you

reading. We want you to bring your books back,
but we're going to waive those fines. We got
private support to help us do that, shared by the
three institutions. As a result of that,
somethingtogether with our summer reading
programssomething like a quarter of a million, a
quarter of a million students in this city who
were blocked from using libraries are now using
the libraries again. Really quite dramatic.

In addition, I want to highlight today a new program, a partnership between the New York Public Library and the Department of Education, that we call Biblio Commons. We started this as a pilot in 51 schools, Mr. Chairman. And it works simply this way. Previously in those schools that are fortunate enough to have libraries that are open and staffed—which is too small a percentage in my view—too often those libraries for reasonable budget problems, had old out of date library collections, maybe 10,000 books, old-fashioned card catalog. In those 51 schools, what the New York Public Library system has said, is we will provide you with computer—we will make your

computers have access to our computers, and
instead of the 10,000 out of date books in your
collection in the room, the catalog that students,
teachers and others in the school now have access
to is the largest circulating library collection
in the world, the New York Public Library System.
And when a student wants books, they can ask us to
deliver to those schools the books that they've
requested. We've taken a system that was
constrained for a lot of reasons and made it the
largest possible system, the largest possible
universe of information available to students.
And, in keeping with the legislation proposed here
today, we haven't just asked the students in those
schools to apply for library cards, we've pre-
printed library cards and given out 65,000 library
cards to the students in those schools. We hope,
we hope to be able to extend this program to every
school in our three boroughs. We are talking with
Queens and Brooklyn, because we believe
collaboration is essential across the city to see
whether we can expand this to a citywide program.
All inspired by the same motivation that we're
here to talk about today, which is how to get

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2 every young person in the city using the library.

In 2010, according to the US 3 4 census, there were close to 1.8 million young 5 people under the age of 18 in New York City. the New York Public Library system, we have 6 217,000 of that group using a library card in the last 12 months. Incredibly that is 58,000 more or 9 35% of an increase compared to the same analysis just one year before. Something is working in 10 11 your efforts and our efforts to get more students 12 into the world of ideas and thinking. That said, 13 Mr. Chairman, there are 850,000 youth in just our 14 three boroughs -- so by our calculations, only a 15 quarter of them are in our system.

We are inspired by your efforts, by the City Council's collective efforts, by the City's efforts, by our peers' efforts in Brooklyn and Queens to get that number where it should be-as close to 100% as we can possibly get. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you.

Those are staggering numbers on all fronts,

really. And really, you know, the driving force

behind the bill I proposed last year and we were

able to pass into law and this piece of
legislation as well. It's great to know that the
numbers are going up. And I certainly remember
when I got my first library card at the Broadway
branch in Astoria, Queens, and it's hard to
believe that so many children do not have library
cards, currently are not actively using their
libraries. So with that, Tom Galante of the
Oueens Library

TOM GALANTE: Good morning. Thank you and I just want to point out that we have great support from many people in government. Chris Quinn has been an unbelievable supporter of public libraries in this city, every year, year in, year out; Chairman Van Bramer; our Queens delegation chair, Leroy Comrie has stood strong behind libraries in Queens and citywide in a big push every year as we've dealt with potential large budget cuts, to preserve our service so that when we go out and get kids and get them a library card, they have a place to walk into. And that's so important throughout the city.

In Queens alone, you know, we've got every library still open five or six days a

week. We have as a priority making sure that libraries are open Monday through Friday in every single community. So, when kids get out of school they have a place to go. So if they have that library card, they've got a place that's open, that they can borrow books and get access to resources. And we have tutors that work with every one of these kids in every library in an organized program for homework assistance. So, I just want to thank you all for your great support in allowing us to be able to try and expand the use of the existing access that we have. You know, the sponsors of this legislation, Council Members Van Bramer and Reuben Wills, both from Queens, for the opportunity to testify today.

This legislation is another innovative way that the City and libraries can work together to avail all New Yorkers of the unparalleled resources of the public library. Every child must have access to information to learn and grow. A library card is a key that opens the gate to the world of information for them for free for every child and anything we can do to promote that access, that effort, is

something that's very, very important for us to do.

When we're able to pattern children into lifelong learners by visiting the libraries and using the libraries to enrich their lives, we also set them on a path of independence, of adult economic independence or just independence as a child or as youth and being able to learn and grow. So, we welcome the opportunity to support this legislation. It's very valuable. It's a great extension of the existing support that we've already received in this area.

We currently have about 256,000 library cardholders under the age of 18. That number continues to grow. In the last two fiscal years we put library cards in the hands of over 55,000 new young patrons. Yet there's still, as Tony mentioned and Linda mentioned, there's so much more to be done. The most recent census figures show for Queens we have 462,000 kids under the age of 18 and we still have 200,000 more to go in Queens. We're at, about, I guess 60% who have a card at this point for us. We have a long way to go.

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24 25 Library cards do indeed unlock

doors to a world of intellectual, cultural and academic riches at the library. In Queens and throughout this city and this country, these cards are a golden ticket for students of every age to access robust programs and services for youth. These services go way beyond the stacks and the books that we have. They dovetail with their academic goals and enrich their overall experience to.

We have access to over 6 million items, including popular youth materials and academic materials to support their education, access to 1,400 public computers, which are very important for kids to get on to do their homework, and do their assignments. At the same time they become literate in how to use technology. We also have technology training that we do. We also use kids to train adults on how to use computers. we provide a lot of jobs for teens. We're the largest employer of teens in the borough. a lot of work to help those who are older as well. And also we use teens to be our tutors for the youngest kids in our programs, all funded through

some grants we receive, which kind of gives us a double barrel shotgun there, where you have kids who are basically learning, getting their first job. We put them through a program on how to be a good employee and how to show up for work and do the right things and how to serve people and provide customer service. At the same time they're sitting down at a table showing a seven-year-old how to solve a, you know, a science problem or a math problem; and they can do it better than adults usually, these kids.

So our youth enrichment programs are real valuable too. We have youth counselors that have Masters degrees in social services that work with kids in a number of our libraries.

That's a very important component in our overall program. We opened up our Children's Library Discover Center just some months ago, which provides STEM, Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math specialty skills for kids, as well as just an overall childhood development type programs that we offer there. We also, as I know my counterparts are doing, you know, libraries traditionally are always built—and we all deal

with, you know, facilities that have been built
many years ago, that had a children's room and an
adult room, but no place for teens. And teens
need their own space. And we've gone throughfor
the last six years we've been renovating
libraries. We've renovated 38 now throughout,
creating separate teen spaces that have
collections and resources and activities. Our
Central Library will be opening up a new teen
center. That's in Leroy's district. And that
teen center will be opening up about a year right
now, we're in a phased renovation at Central,
where it will have interactive gamingit has all
kinds of things. Call it the milk and the cookies
to draw the kids in. And then once we get them in
we'll be pushing books on them. So, that's a big
part of what we do, is trying to bring them in.
And the Library Card Act is a great way to
undoubtedly increase the number of kids that are
going to be able to come in and borrow.
Importantly, you know, the
partnerships I see that could some out of this so-

-as my counterparts mentioned--is wonderful for

getting library cards in kids' hands. But I also

chillik chere's opportunitty here to work with other
city agencies for us all to be better in just
accessing our services, whether it's our
technology, like Tony is leading with the
Department of Education. But each of these city
agencies, for the Homeless Services,
Administration for Children's Services, Youth and
Community Development and HRA, we have a lot of
common people that we touch every single day, and
I think the more collaboration we do, the better
for all of us, to make all of us stronger.

Everyone from every background has something to gain from using their public library. Nevertheless, there is a natural nexus between the resources the public libraries increasingly provide and those that these agencies provide, all in hopes of empowering families to beat the challenges that they face today, whether it's a language barrier, whether it's a housing problem, a need for public benefits or other domestic problems.

Let me just give you one quick example that comes to mind. At this moment, and this throws my staff off who write things for me,

but we just got a great grant from the state,
\$600,000 over two years to create another literacy
zone down in the Rockaways. And we integrate all
kinds of social services that are provided by
other agencies into the experience at the library.
So, someone walks in, then can sign up and get a
caseworker assigned to them who actually sits down
with them. Because we find that for people to be
able to effectively use the library, a lot of time
they need help in life just in general, in how to
access services that are out there available to
them that they're unaware of. So, by bringing
that whole component together, so we actually have
the welcome center for this at one of our
libraries at Peninsula, but every library in the
Rockaways is all part of this integrated program.
So, it's something that I think is another example
of how really, going out and getting other non-
city funds, but also the integration with other
existing agencies is something that makes us all
stronger.

Let me jump a little bit for you since I sidebarred a little bit. But, I mean, in those areas, for example, we offer pre-GED

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classes. We have a tremendous amount of those
programs. GED classes for kids, whether they're
in school or not. Our ESOL is a very important
program for at-risk youth. So, I just want to say
in closing that we really look forward to working
with the City Council and the city agencies that
are involved in this legislation to see it
through, to carry it out, to find a way to do it
in a low-cost, no-cost method. Times are tough
for everyone, but I think there's opportunity
through this creativity and through this
legislation for us to do that, and I'd welcome any
questions that you may have. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you.

I wanted to ask all of you, because obviously the young people that come into the doors of our public libraries—not all the time, but oftentimes—are the young people who are being serviced by some of the agencies that are in question, right? They're not necessarily identifiable as such, but there's great overlap. We want it to be greater. So, a question for all of you is, maybe you could briefly highlight ways in which you are currently working with the four

agencies in question, either programs and services that you have or ways in which you already collaborate and coordinate with the agencies in question.

DYCD we have a number of different programs.

We're on some task force and boards with them in fact, as it relates to services for youth. We've had that partnership for a number of years. They you know, at the same time we receive grants through them as well, which we lost one of them recently that was a very important to us, one of our housing—at Ravenswood and Queensbridge Housing Projects. For ACS, I would say not as much interaction as I would like to see us have. And Department of Homeless Services is something that I think this legislation creates an opportunity for us to better integrate.

We find that as you mentioned earlier, people that are homeless find a way--the library is a place to just come in, sit down, get warm, use the bathroom and the basics. They're there. So they come to us. And the more that we could help them access existing city services

through just information, I mean that'spart of
our business is dispelling informationthat's a
big part of it. So that's something that we
really could help with in a number of other ways,
better than I think we do now. So, I would say of
these agencies, I would say DYCD is the one that I
would say we do have an ongoing relationship and
lots of interaction and common work that we do
together. The other agencies, to be honest, we
don't have a lot of activity at this point and I
think this is a great opportunity to do that, at
least for Queens.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Tony or Linda?

ANTHONY MARKS: Okay. So, Mr.

Chairman, we believe strongly in the notion of collaboration. There are efficiencies to be had.

We can be more effective the more we work across the City, across agencies, with the government, public private partnerships, etc. We're certainly delighted to work with the agencies involved in this legislation. An example would be we're in discussion with the Young Men's Initiative that the City, together with some private donors, have

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launched to think about how we can work with agencies in the kinds of programs, for instance, that you heard from the Queens system that we also have in the New York Public Library system, and I know Brooklyn does--or our summer reading program, which is part of what produced a quarter million students back on the rolls if you will of access to the libraries.

Beyond that, I'll say we are in conversations, which we would like to be talking with you all about, about what else we can do. I think this is the name of the game at this point for all the obvious reasons. Two examples. One, as Tom was describing in Queens, how do we make sure that the library, without supplanting city agencies obviously, can help our citizens find the resources that they need from those agencies. How do we make sure that we have trained our staff enough so that when someone comes up to the desk and says not how do I check out this book, but how do I apply for X or Y services that the City provides, that we at least know where to direct them. Or, if they're online and trying to figure their way out from a form, how can we help you do

that. I mean, those are all things that happen in the library now, and we probably need to do a better job of those. And then lastly, we are in fairly intensive conversations with the Department of Education, and we'll be talking with our colleagues in Brooklyn and Queens, about how to create more efficiencies and more effectiveness in the shared commitment to learning that the school system and the libraries have, and that are there areas of additional partnership that we can explore that are possible to explore, that will make sense for all the youth of this city.

of all, I'd just like to echo that I think the beauty of this amendment and this legislation is the idea that we should all be making sure that our sister agencies understand the work that we can do to supplement the work that they're doing and vice verse. Obviously that's at the core of collaboration, but it's nice to have it institutionalized and formalized in a way so that we can do as much as we can without stepping on each other's toes, but certainly to work hand-in-hand to make sure that we leverage the resources

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that are being given to these particular agencies
and to our own libraries to the full extent
possible.

Sometimes when I look at the services that we're providing, I wonder why we are--you know, how it is that over these years we've come to do certain things and not to do others. Of course some of it has to do with just exemplary staff who have taken things, you know, into their own hands because they identified a need in their particular community and it grew and, you know, mushroomed into something that made sense to do across the entire borough. One thing in particular where we work closely with ACS is called, a program called the Child's Place for Children with Special Needs. And what that is, basically, are centers where children regardless of learning styles--so children with learning disabilities and children who learn in more traditional ways--can come and play together. creates spaces for parents who have challenging kids to bring those children to get the kind of help that they need, which is--often it's younger kids--but often need that is greater than a parent

can provide on their own before children can get
into special programs or into the school system.
They're weekend programs that we do with ACS. And
whenever I think about whether we should be
continuing this work or not, the outcry from staff
alone is so great that I sense that it's something
that's really important to the community. So,
that's one area where we're collaborating heavily.

With the other agencies they're involved not as much, but I think that this legislation is a first step in making sure that we do maximize the contact, the number of contacts that we have with the same individuals to make sure that we bring the full range of city services to everybody who is affected.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Chair Van
Bramer, I'm sorry to have to interrupt. There are
two committees that are sort of concurrently
running, and I have to run downstairs for that
one. But please add my name to Intro 711, so that
I can also be on the--also be one of the members
that are clearly in favor of getting the bill
passed as quickly as possible. I applaud your
concept and I look forward to working with all of

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2 you to see this happen. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you very much, Council Member, and I know Council Member Dickens has some questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. And good morning and thank you for coming down to testify today on this Intro 711. First, I want to say thank you, Tony, and again welcome to the New York Public Libraries, and thank you for that phenomenal teen center, by the way in the Hamilton Grange. It is great. It is also a catalyst that can be served as an antigang--with all the problems that we're having in Harlem, that center is a catalyst to bring the young people in and off the streets. And so, it's something, Mr. Chair, that maybe we need to look at particularly during these times that we're having such a difficulty with the young people that they're unhappy for a myriad of reasons that I'm not going into, but maybe we could look at what could be done to create more of these teen centers in the future.

Question. For the four city agencies that are involved mostly with our

iamilies and young people, are there any protocols
that the three library systems could write and
implement that would serve as a networking system
between you, the three systems, and the agencies
so that the young people would be encouragedit
would be like a networking? And is there a cost
factor to implementing such a networking system?
I'm asking each of you. Would you start, Mark?

ANTHONY MARKS: I--

COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS:

[Interposing] Tony.

ANTHONY MARKS: Sorry, that's fine.

I don't know the answer to the question, I confess, but I will find out. Because I do believe the driver to the question is one that we're all in accord with, which is, you know, how do we work together, these three systems, as well as together with our partners in the city agencies, to do what we're all setting out to do? And I really do believe that in cooperation rather than in turf fighting, if I may use that phrase, we will find ways to serve our public more effectively, and I think we're committed to that.

So, I'm open, we're open, to all suggestions to

how we can achieve that for ourselves across these three systems, as well as in working with the agencies in taking the guidance from the City Council and from the government of, you know, the government as a whole of the City of New York, to how to do that even more effectively.

COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: Linda, in doing something like that, would it be a cost factor, do you think? And if so, what would be the impact?

sense that there must be a way. And I have a sense, just sitting here thinking about it since you asked the question, I don't have a good response, but there must be a way for us to formalize some of the objectives that we have to make sure that it's not haphazard. I mean, I think for example as I sit here thinking about it, we do a lot of work with the homeless without actually doing it in a formal way. We become a natural destination for people who are living on the street. We recognize them—in fact, you know, relationships develop within the branches between staff and homeless people who visit regularly.

But there probably is some way that we can do a better job, if we were more conscious of how it works and if we could build it into the work that we do. So, my guess is that kind of work could be done at relatively low cost. Of course, whenever you start to build and money starts to enter the fray, you know, it's a question of priorities and, you know, it's something that needs to be looked at beyond just a particular library system or even the three library systems, but rather how money is allocated throughout the agencies and the libraries cumulatively, to figure out who should be doing what.

COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: Now, Tom, you had mentioned that you're going to be opening shortly a teen center in my colleague, Council Member Comrie's District. How many teen centers are there in the Queens system?

TOM GALANTE: We have--oh boy. At least 30. I mean, we have--I'll give you an example. Down in the Rockaways--this is a great example of how to, I think, for in our case how to serve teens. In the Rockaways, the Borough President had funded a brand new library, 18,000

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square feet. But we know that it will take time to design and built it. We had an influx of, this is in Far Rockaway--and there's a lot of gang activity and so forth there too, right? We had every day after school 200 or 300 teens, good kids, coming into the library for a place to go. There wasn't enough space and it became so jammed up with kids trying to access, like, eight computers, it wasn't productive. So what we did, about four to five years ago, we found a rental location a block away--relatively small, it's about 3,800 square feet--outfitted it with 50 computers. We have a sound recording studio in there that we got through a state grant, so they actually can do sound and poetry. And we use that as, like, the hook to get them to sign up for pre-GED classes that we offer. Okay? So, that's a way. So there's a separate place that we have. And we put up about \$100,000 in rental money to rent this space, but since then we've been able to bring in federal and state grants to more or less cover the entire operation of it.

Then in about 30 libraries that we've done complete renovations, we've got teen

spaces. It will be an area that's assigned to them. There might be four seats or ten seats and so forth, but a separate space to go, which is really important for them. Then we have places like Flushing, where we took a staff workroom, eliminated a large staff workroom, bigger than this room here, and made it just a teen space that has stuff just for teens. And it even has, like, when you go along the wall it has, like, booths where they can sit down and do homework in booths. So the whole environment is teen friendly and it's a fun kind of place that way.

And the one that I mentioned about Central Library in Leroy's district is really more of a large teen center. It's going to be the size of six of these rooms, seven of these rooms. So, it's a large, large, space at Central that we view as a borough-wide place. It's going to have its own separate entrance so that we could then have karaoke or whatever those events would be to bring kids in late at night, where Central might be closed, but the teens can come in and be there until 1:00 in the morning as a place to come, come to the library.

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2	So, the thing I want to kind of
3	point out is that what I think is so great about
4	usingthis legislation as way to start moving
5	something forward. I mean, we're all in tough
6	times, right? We're dealing with city funding
7	cuts and revenues are down and all that. And to
8	be able to try and find ways to do more with the
9	less that we have is very important. I think that
10	my answer to your question on what do we do with
11	these agencies, I think you get the Commissioners
12	in the room for us all to share what we do. I
13	don't think they understand all the things that we
14	do that help support their goals. So, just
15	getting the information to that level of each of
16	these agencies, for them to then sit down and for
17	us to brainstorm out how can we take the things
18	that we're doing and help support them in the
19	things that they're doing. I just think a couple
20	hours with the right people in the room.
21	What happens all too often, it's my
22	staff trying to push up, and we know that that's
23	not the easiest way to get things done in any

organization. So, I think a great start with

that--and we know with the DOE, Tony is having

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regular meetings with Dennis Walcott. Dennis'
wife is a member of one of our friends groups in
Cambria Heights and they're very involved. So, we
know we have somebody at DOE who really gets what
public libraries are about. I'm sure that's the
case with these other agencies, but we've never
really sat down and had a powwow to kind of just
talk out, so they really understand all we do for
the homeless right now, for example. We provide a
lot of services for the homeless, and I think we
could also be a great information point to the
homeless in that way too.

COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: All right.

Well, thank you so much. And maybe that's something that this committee can assist in bringing the agencies and the library systems together.

TOM GALANTE: Like Tony said, not a turf thing. You know, right? Because nobody wants that. We're not looking to do their job and, you know, vice versa. But I think there's a lot of common work that we could do together to support each other.

COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: All right.

2	Thank	you	so	much	and	thank	you	to	all	three	of
3	you.										

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you,
Councilwoman. And I think you're correct that
these teen centers that are popping up in your
district and in the Rockaways in Council Member
Comrie's district, and I might add I just
allocated significant capital funding for a teen
center in the Woodside Library, which Tom
neglected to mention, but--

TOM GALANTE: [Interposing] Jimmy,
I can't get it all in, you know.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you. That's all right, Tom. And so, I think there are models there for service to teens, which is such an incredibly important population. I want to recognize that we've been joined by Councilwoman Elizabeth Crowley, and our finance chair, Domenic Recchia, who have both joined us. And I wanted to also say that obviously one of the questions that I want to ask the agencies too is the question we directed to you. But to what extent are they aware of and do they track the usage of those who are in their charge of the public libraries.

Because we all know that there are significant
numbers of families and children who are in the
various systems who are using the public library.
Part of the intent of this legislation is to
increase that number. But it's quite possible
that no one is quite aware of just how much cross
pollination there is and to the extent that we can
know that and concretize these relationships, all
the better. So, I think more collaboration
between the agencies and the libraries is one of
the goals. And I know because I ran into
Commissioner Richter, who is a constituent of
mine, at ACS, he mentioned this legislation and
was aware of it. And I was very pleased about
that when the Commissioner and I were talking in
the district recently. So, that is all very much
on the table here. Are there any more questions
for our three library systems before we hear from
the city agencies? Seeing none, I will thank all
for your testimony and for your support of Intro
711. And with that, we will call upI believe
it's Matt Brune from HRA, DSS. Carl Myricks, from
DHS, Dale Joseph from ACS, and Andrew Miller from
DYCD. So why don't we start withis it Ms.

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Joseph?

DALE JOSEPH: Yes, it is.

4 CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: And we'll

5 move to your right, after that.

DALE JOSEPH: Okay. Good morning,
Chair Van Bramer and Members of the Committee on
Cultural Affairs, Libraries, and International
Intergroup Relations. I'm Dale Joseph, Assistant
Commissioner of the Office of Community
Partnerships and Advocacy at ACS. And on behalf
of ACS Commissioner, Ron Richter, I'd like to
thank you for the opportunity to speak with you
this morning regarding the New York City Council's
legislation regarding distribution of library card
access materials to children and youth served by
ACS.

As you know, ACS serves children and youth in many different divisions and programs, including Child Care, protective and preventive services, foster care, detention, and adoption subsidies. Through all of these different services, ACS reaches approximately 245,000 children and youth annually. ACS places a premium on education and reading, from preschool

children in Child Care and Head Start, to children in foster care and youth in detention. We have numerous programs aimed at promoting education as the key to the future in those we serve, and reading is obviously a key part of that learning experience, which we value highly. So, I'd like to share with you three examples of where we have worked with the public library systems to promote reading and learning.

So, first in terms of reading and learning in our detention services, ACS's Division of Youth and Family Justice currently promotes reading and library use among youth in detention. As we have previously testified before this Committee, the Department of Education through its Passages Academy, the city's three public library s systems, and the non-profit Literacy For Incarcerated Teens, all support and promote reading and literacy for youth at Crossroads Juvenile Center in Brooklyn, and our Horizons Juvenile Center in the Bronx. This past winter, we collaborated with DOE to bring library services to our secured facility dormitories after school hours. Two DOE librarians visit the dorms so that

one can check in books and check out books, while
the other is visiting youth and discussing books;
so it's an interactive process. Our librarians
report a brisk business, and our principal proudly
reports seeing youth reading all around the
building and even in the gym. We are pleased to
note that DOE is currently remodeling the library
at Horizons Juvenile Center, and received a
\$250,000 grant to begin remodeling at Crossroads
Juvenile Center. And both of those initiatives
are funded by a borough president's funding.

We're also promoting the New York
City Library System for our youth, as we recognize
what an important resource community libraries
will be to our youth once they leave detention.
This fall we partnered with the library system to
hold our first library fair for residents at our
secure and non-secure facilities. The New York,
Brooklyn, and Queens public library systems
collaborated with programming staff to create
workshops, provide books to residents and inform
them of all the services the library provides. So
we've been very involved and have been
collaborating very closely. And we are pleased to

have been able to arrange it so that any accounts with outstanding balances that youth may have had prior to the fair were forgiven by the New York City Library System, which was mentioned earlier.

DYFJ, which is our Division of
Youth and Family Justice, their staff created a
New York City Library Directory, and each resident
was issued library cards for all three branches.
This effort we plan to continue with all new
residents being given the opportunity at intake to
apply for all three library cards.

And the second example is using the library system as an educational resource. In the past, ACS has also invited representatives of the public library systems to present at one of the monthly education forums for foster care agency education specialists and child protective specialists who work within our Division of Child Protection. The Education Matters e-bulletin, which was distributed following the forum, which has a much wider distribution and audience than the event itself, included a summary of the presentation and helpful links and attachments.

In addition, we have posted

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information about supports available through the libraries on the banners that we rotate through the education resources web page of our internet

website. So anyone can access that.

And finally, the last example is we've made some efforts to promote literacy in our Head Start programs. So, in September, our Head Start programs kicked off our Dads, Take Your Children to School effort. And through this effort we targeted eight programs that were given packets of information and activities that they could use with their children to engage them in reading and other literacy activities, including library visits and library reading groups. At a recent Head Start conference we presented a workshop on engaging fathers in children's reading activities. All participants were given literacy packets provided by Scholastic Books. addition, we're working with the Imagination Library to register families for their programs through our Child Care and Head Start programs.

ACS supports the Council's efforts to provide young people served by our agency, as well as other city agencies, with valuable

information on accessing the three public library systems, as well as obtaining a library card. We agree with the intent and support the legislation and will make our best efforts to realize the goal of the legislation. We are, however, concerned about the potential costs and logistical difficulties of reaching all of the children, all 245,000 children that our agency serves, in order to provide this information.

The legislation requires that we develop either written or electronic materials for distribution. And given that the families we serve often do not have internet access or email addresses, it would be difficult to ensure that every child received information electronically. With regard to written materials, we estimate that it would cost about \$800,000 for our agency to develop materials and mail information to every child that we serve in care, in Child Care, protective and preventive services, foster care, detention, and those receiving adoption subsidies.

Given the fiscal challenges that all City agencies have faced over several years, of the past several years, a mandate to produce

and distribute these materials would mean a
reduction in the services that we currently
provide to those we serve, and or the elimination
of staff positions. So, finally I'd like to add
that the population of children that we serve is
largely attending school through the Department of
Education, therefore we think that the requirement
for ACS to distribute materials would be
duplicative of the library information that's
currently being distributed to children in
schools. However, we would gladly partner with
the public library systems to distribute materials
that they produce in print on how to access
library services, and to post that information,
with links, prominently on our website. ACS has
successfully partnered with other city agencies to
distribute and disseminate information that is
helpful to those that we jointly serve, including
public awareness campaigns where we've posted and
been a point of distribution for materials in our
offices and centers.

We would like to reiterate once again that ACS supports the intent of the City Council's legislation in this area, this very

important area. We believe in the importance of children reading at an early age, remaining engaged in reading throughout their childhood and adolescence, and having easy access to the City's public libraries. And we will work with the Council to continue to promote these goals and to find a workable means of ensuring that children and youth receive information on how to capitalize on the important resources available through our public library systems.

So, in closing, I'd like to thank you for your time in speaking on this important topic, and we'll be happy to answer any questions at the end.

Normally I would go through all the agencies
first, but I suspect the other agencies may have
similar testimony. I just wanted to start by
asking you some specific questions, because
obviously no one is looking to provide you with
burdensome or costly regulations. But, you know,
we were able to accomplish this with the
Department of Education last year at little or no
cost for a far larger number of young people. And

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\$800,000 is a lot of money, because you would have to A, produce the materials, and then you would have to mail them. But the materials already exist in the sense that the libraries already produce library card applications in the hundreds of thousands. I've seen them myself, as a former library employee. I've seen the reams and reams of them that they all produce every year. And with the DOE solution they already had a packet that goes out to young people, and they simply inserted that into the packet of information that is already distributed to young people as they enter the system.

So, I guess a couple of questions. Is there any way to work out a DOE type solution with ACS, where you are already producing packets or informational brochures and bulletins that young people are coming into and their parents, obviously, or guardians, are given, provided, have access to, that you could include a library application in, just as DOE did? Because DOE is not, as you know, producing a new document. They are not mailing a new document; they are simply including the application in a preexisting

document that then is given to the families as they enter the system, and as they register for school. So, I think, you know, were you not to mail it and were you not to have to produce a new written material, my guess is your \$800,000 cost would go down significantly. And then do you produce a publication brochure packet that goes to those who enter your various systems, either some or all, that a similar solution could be worked out so that it's at little or no cost to ACS, but yet the information is still provided?

DALE JOSEPH: I think that's a very good question, and we would have to look at all of our different populations, because, as you know, we serve a lot of young people in different ways. And where I think there are opportunities for us to insert materials, if we do intake for example for certain populations, inserting a brochure would not be a hardship for us, clearly. I think we would have to look carefully though at what those populations were in terms of what existing materials we have and what processes we currently use, so it would really depend on the system. For detention, obviously, it's a very straightforward

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way, because it's sort of a population that's
there, they're there for some time and so we have
interaction with them. It might be a little bit
hard to do that with Child Protection, where we're
doing an investigation, and so to engage a parent
on how to get a library card when you may be
removing their child, obviously is not the most
appropriate way to convey the information.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Right.

DALE JOSEPH: So we'd have to really look at the population and see what makes the most sense, but we would definitely be happy to look at all options to do that.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you for that willingness to look at when and where this is appropriate, obviously, and how we can best accomplish this. Because we all, I think, support this in principle, and the Department of Education had similar concerns when this first came up last year, and we were able to come up with this fantastic solution, and I know Council Member Weprin, who has children in the public school system came to me one day and say, you know, I got the library card application in the

system, and rarely do you see a law that's passed where you can actually see it. And he said, I saw it, because, you know, my child came home with the packet and there was the library card application that we passed. So I think we can try and look for a similar workaround.

You know, you mentioned the literacy packets that are provided by Scholastic Books. Obviously that's an outside entity that's producing those, but I wonder if also within that packet that is already produced, we might be able to include a library card application. Obviously we'd have to work with Scholastic and yourselves would have to enter into that agreement, but perhaps that is a possible route of entry as well.

DALE JOSEPH: Yeah, I think we would definitely explore that. We would look into that and be happy to discuss that further.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: That's great. And we're writing all these things down as well. And you said towards the end of your testimony that obviously you have points of distribution for materials at the various offices and centers. Obviously you must have some posters

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and things up in the various intake centers and
things of that nature. Do you currently have
posters that promote library card application?
And do you have anyI don't know if you call them
racks, or anything like that, where there are
library card applications? Obviously you would
not be charged with producing them, you would
simply be using existing applications that the
three systems have. But that is also another
point of distribution and dissemination, that if
you're not currently engaged in could be.

DALE JOSEPH: You know, I don't know of all of the areas that we currently have the applications available. But again, that is something that we could explore through our Child Care, Head Start centers perhaps, through our Borough Offices. We would definitely look into that. But I don't think we currently have that information available.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Okay. So,
I appreciate your testimony and I think you
understand where I'm pointing out, I think, lots
of different ways that we can accomplish some very
good things here to increase the collaboration and

really access. I mean what we're talking about
here is access to library cards, access to
libraries. You all are doing, you know, very,
very important and challenging work, and the
libraries can make the lives of these young
people, you know, better, and more hopeful. And
there are lots of different points of entry and
lots of different points of contact in a myriad of
ways that your agency does it. And we can, I
believe, work together to find the most
appropriate and low and no cost ways of making
these materials available in meaningful ways. And
I think that I've highlighted several potential
and possibilities that I would appreciate your
looking into. And obviously the staff of the
Council and your team will continue to talk about
this legislation as we move through. But I think-
-I appreciate your willingness and Commissioner
Richter's willingness to take a look at this and
find a solution that we can actually go forward
with this legislation.
DALE JOSEPH: Great. Thank you.
CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Okay.

CARL MYRICKS: Good morning,

Chairman Van Bramer and members of the Cultural Affairs, Libraries, and International Intergroup Relations Committee. I'm Carl Myricks. program administrator for Family Services Division at the New York City Department of Homeless Services. On behalf of Commissioner Seth Diamond, thank you for the opportunity to testify before you this morning regarding the expansion of the library card legislation.

For those of you not familiar with our system, DHS is responsible for providing prevention and shelter services for families and individuals throughout the five boroughs. Every night the agency, together with our non-profit contractors, serve about 40,000 clients at over 200 shelters citywide. For the purpose of this legislation and the city's targeted demographic, in Fiscal Year 2011, just under 30,000 youth between the ages of zero and 23 entered DHS family shelters. In addition, DHS also provide shelter services to 3,517 single adults between the ages of 18 and 23 in the same timeframe. We currently operate 144 shelters for families with children, 59 shelters for single adults, and 13 shelters for

2 adult families. Those are families without any 3 children under the age of 21.

When families apply for services at our centralized intake center in the Bronx, they are met with a host of city resources including representatives from the Human Resources

Administration, ACS and the Department of

Education. Additionally, each DHS family shelter has an assigned Department of Education family assistant worker and content expert who identify and support the educational needs of students while in shelter.

The Agency and contracted shelter staff routinely provide residency letters to assist any client, regardless of age, in obtaining a library card. We also make daily referrals to libraries for clients to become familiar with computers and the internet, to explore library classes, events and tours, to connect with homework help and after school fun, and of course to aid parents in employment searches. As we do with other city and state agencies, we also welcome any library literature or posters from each of the library systems to be displayed in a

recreational or after school space at our
shelters. Homeless services would like to work
with the Committee on this legislation to build on
the successes of its partnership with DOE. While
we have concerns about some aspects of the
measure, including the additional cost associated
with production and dissemination of material and
our overall ability to reach all clients under age
24 years old, we are very much open to further
discussion with the Committee. DHS would like to
preserve the intent of this measure and find ways
to best connect homeless clients to the library
systems, without burdening our staff or our not
for profit providers. To the best of our ability,
DHS will make library information and applications
available to youth residing in our shelters.
After all, public libraries offer a place for
youth to learn and become inspired. We are happy
to collaborate to increase awareness and help our
youth discover the magic that libraries have to
offer. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you very much. And if I may, I just want to follow up. So, when intake happens, and those agencies

2	are present, are there any brochures, pamphlets,
3	materials, that are distributed to folks there?
4	Are each of those agencies producing their own
5	literature that they may hand out at that
6	particular time? And obviously I'm asking to
7	determine if we might be able to include library
8	card applications within any of those standardized
9	packets or materials or brochures and such that
10	are distributed at that point of intake or
11	contact.
12	CARL MYRICKS: Okay. To be clear,
13	there are two points of intake or contact. The
14	first one for family systems is our centralized
15	intake center in the Bronx. At that point, if
16	there are library applications available, again,
17	they could be disseminated at a different kiosk.
18	CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: And are
19	library card applications currently distributed at
20	any of those points of intake or contact?
21	CARL MYRICKS: No, I don't think
22	so.
23	CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: But they
24	could be.
25	CARL MYRICKS: They could be. It's

2 possible.

3 CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: thank you for opening up that door of possibility. 4 5 It would be a very good thing, I think. And you mentioned, obviously, the residency letters, which 6 obviously I understand why that's important. we're very appreciative that you do that, and the 9 referrals. But I wonder if that's done when someone asks where is the nearest library and I 10 11 want to, you know, go there or take my child to 12 the library--and obviously that's the point where 13 you would make the referral and provide the residency letter--but is that done when the 14 15 question is not asked so we're doing it in a 16 proactive way and we're making sure--you know, 17 because I know for a fact in Queens, and I'm sure 18 all over the city, that there are various shelters 19 and transitional housing opportunities that are 20 very close to local public libraries. And unless 21 you know, because in many cases you're not from 22 the neighborhood where you're currently being 23 housed, that the library is actually around the 24 corner. And I think that would be a great place to take the kids who, you know, instead of staying 25

in the hotel room, you know, two blocks away have an opportunity to spend the entire afternoon in a terrific public library. And you understand what I'm getting at, that rather than just receiving the request and then doing wonderful things when the requests happen, to actually being proactive and letting all of those children and families who are staying at any particular shelter that you should go down the block, there's a whole lot of really good things waiting there, and these young people are really going to do great there.

CARL MYRICKS: Well, as the Queens representative from the library system said, they do see our clients there, and that's primarily why they see our clients, is because we are being proactive in making those referrals. Each of our shelters is required to have a resource folder available that identifies where things like the libraries are in that particular area. And in addition, we are also actively encouraging our families to seek employment via the internet. And in that vein we also refer our families to the libraries, because again, not all shelters have the same resources and not all families have

2	computers in order to do an internet job search.
3	The library is a very viable place for most of our
4	families.
5	CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: And do you
6	track in any way or measure in any way the number
7	of folks who avail themselves, for example, of the
8	libraries' job assistance materials or tools for
9	the folks who are availing themselves of those
10	opportunities?
11	CARL MYRICKS: Not formally. We do
12	it in an informal way in that we require the
13	families to present documentation of their job
14	searches and oftentimes it is the internet
15	signature, so to speak, that they do present. And
16	of course on the header it will tell you, you
17	know, where that came from, but not in a formal
18	way. We don't track in a formal way.
19	CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Okay. But
20	I thank you again for supporting the legislation
21	and being open to all of us working out a way in
22	which we can make these library cards
23	CARL MYRICKS: [Interposing] May I
24	just make one more point?

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Sure.

2	CARL MYRICKS: I also saw that
3	segment on 60 Minutes this weekend, and I need to
4	assure you that none of our families are sleeping
5	in trucks. Okay? All of our families have heat,
6	have lights, and do have access to essential
7	services. So, you know, and of course you know we
8	have the greatest shelter system in the country,
9	and I just want to make sure we're all aware of
10	that.
11	CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: I
12	appreciate that and recognize all the great work
13	that the Agency is doing and does do. And
14	wherever folks are, in whatever stage they're at
15	of not having housing or finding housing, we want
16	to make sure that they have the same access that
17	those two teenagers had, to find their library,
18	despite the fact that that particular family was
19	living in a truck.
20	CARL MYRICKS: Absolutely.
21	CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: So, I
22	thank you for that.
23	CARL MYRICKS: Great.
24	CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Now we'll
25	hear from Matt Brune.

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MATT BRUNE: Okay. Good morning,
Chairman Van Bramer and members of the Committee.
I'm Matt Brune, Executive Deputy Commissioner at
the Human Resource Administration.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Matt, hold on one second. I should recognize Council Member Danny Dromm, from Queens, has joined us.

MATT BRUNE: Certainly. HRA looks forward to working with the Committee and the library system to help disseminate information to New Yorkers. While we are supportive of Intro 711's intentions to publicize and boost utilization of the public library system, the bill's language requiring participating agencies to produce and distribute such material is of some concern.

Every month HRA serves over 350,000 cash assistance recipients, over 1.8 million food stamp recipients, and close to 3 million public health insurance and Medicaid recipients. Within these three programs, there are over 1.4 million recipients under the age of 25. Presently, we provide assistance to many children who are part of our various program caseloads, although the

majority of caseloadsrather, the majority of
case heads in these programs are adults. However,
there are some instances where youth are
considered the head of household and hence have
their own case. In addition, we also serve
approximately 300 families a month in our domestic
violence shelters, over 45,000 persons in our
HIV/AIDS Services Administration program, as well
as many recipients in our Teen RAPP program,
families and individuals through our emergency
food assistance program administered by community
organizations, and thousands of recipients in our
Personal Care Services. With such an expansive
recipient base, we are naturally concerned that
this proposal as written does not specify which of
our programs it would apply to and whether it
encompasses case heads under 25 years of age, or
also children who are on their parent's case. It
also does not take into account where there could
be an overlap in services and recipients, not only
within HRA programs, but between city agency
programs as well.

Many of our programs are state programs for which HRA administers for the local

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social services district. The materials included
in the application packet, which can be expansive,
are often dictated by state social services law.
In fact, we regularly hear concerns over the
volume of information provided to individuals at
the application process, and we are always working
to streamline materials whenever possible

In addition, for two of our largest program areas, Medicaid and food stamps, the application process has moved away from face to face meetings towards a web-based and phone application. For those taking advantage of these electronic processes, materials would have to be mailed out.

Other participants receive our services through a community-based organization or vendor who would then have to take on the responsibility of distributing the materials.

Also, as many recipients are eligible for multiple programs, we would need to create a system for tracking the distribution of this information across programs and possibly families, especially when mailings are involved.

The proposal requires HRA to

distributed a description of the library system,		
instructions and a library card application for		
the New York, Brooklyn and Queens public library		
systems to any person under the age of 24. As the		
method of distribution is unclear in the bill, we		
have attempted to identify a cost-based on mailing		
to our food stamp, Medicaid, cash assistance		
recipients that is unduplicated and based on an		
average family size of two children. For this		
estimate we do not include our other programs,		
which would ten increase the estimate. With that		
in mind, the cost of mailing this information		
would be slightly over \$800,000. We are also		
concerned about this new expense, particularly		
given the likely duplication of efforts between		
city agencies.		

Although we are very supportive in assisting the library system to reach and become a valued resource for all New Yorkers, the cost and possibly administrative complexity of this proposal is of concern to our agency. HRA would be open to discussing alternative ways to distribute this information to our clients. In particular it might be advantageous to look

towards electronic means of notification as more cost effective. For example, the information could be posted on the NYC.gov website, including new sites that focus on teens, the very population indeed that the legislation is targeting. We could also add information on the script that recipients hear when they call our info line regarding services. And additionally, the library system is welcome to provide HRA with pamphlets to distribute at our centers, and we look forward to discussing options with them. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you,
I think. That was a lot less positive and hopeful
than the other agencies that have testified. And
as to specifications within the legislation as
written now, obviously we could clear up and make
much more specific about exactly who is being
spoken to. And as you've already heard with the
other two agencies and with the Department of
Education, where we successfully have already
instituted this law, there are ways in which we
can do this. And I certainly would appreciate HRA
being as open to working with us as the other
agencies have testified. Again, you know, the

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\$800,000 figure, you know, is not something we entertain. The Department of Education, which serves over a million children in our city, was able to accomplish this at little or no cost, and that is what we are looking for here. And we can find it, just as we've already spoken to the other two agencies. There are ways to do it. When it makes sense, and when it works, when there is point of contact. Obviously no one wants materials to be mailed, and no one is asking you or your vendors to produce materials that would have to be printed and paid for by the agency. So, we know that those things are not going to take place. And, you know, we're sensitive to too much information being supplied, but clearly there are points of contact within all of these various and myriad services, where you do supply information. And maybe it would be helpful if your agency could identify where it makes the most Maybe it's the RAPP program. Maybe it is sense. HASA, maybe it's the domestic violence shelters. Maybe it's not food stamps, but maybe there is a way. You know, instead of just kind of saying no and there are all these problems with it, it might

2	be helpful to say where it makes the most sense.
3	And if there is duplication, certainly we don't
4	want to be duplicative, but in my mind, if there
5	are close to a million children in the City of New
6	York who do not have library cards, if the worst
7	thing that happened is they got reminded twice
8	that you might be able to get a library card and
9	your child and family might have access to all of
10	these amazing tools, whichthe whole point of the
11	legislation is that the children and families who
12	are, thank god, being served by your agencies, are
13	very much in need and oftentimes in crisis. And
14	that library card application, that library card
15	and that visit to the library is helpful to them,
16	to their families, to you all, and to the City of
17	New York ultimately. So it is incumbent upon all
18	of us to find ways, just as we did with the
19	Department of Education last year, to make this
20	happen and find ways to make it happen. So, you
21	know, I'm hopeful that HRA will do that with us.
22	MATT BRUNE: And I thank you. I
23	don't think youand if you did, I apologize to
24	the CommitteeI don't think you heard no in the
25	testimony I delivered. There's a support and

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willingness to work through the council and our
partner agencies on what the most effective means
of distribution might be. But I'd also be remiss
you know, as someone who is at HRA, you know,
given the myriad of programs that we undertake
each day, if I didn't point out some of the
administrative complexities that we face in this.
You know, additionally, there's multipleall the
folks sitting at this tablewe all have multiple
agency involvement with many of the clients, HRA
and ACS work very close, HRA and ACS and DHS, you
know, we all collaborate depending on what the
case composition is. So I would hope ideally as
an outcome of these ongoing discussions we would
frame, reach some consensus on what's the most
effective means of distribution.

I will say for HRA we have been increasingly migrating our systems online, because that's cost effective. It's a great audit trail and it just works for us, and it's just the environment that we're in. So, increasingly we're having fewer face-to-face contacts with our clients. So, you know, we think an effective means, and perhaps a more durable means of

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our info line--

accomplishing the shared goal of getting out information on the library system is really an electronic message, whether it's on our NYC.gov, whether it's on Teen Link, whether it's through

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER:

[Interposing] I saw all those. I read that. heard that. But in my mind, many of those are passive, more passive ways of getting information out, and we're looking for more proactive ways. And I certainly understand that all of you, and appreciate, that all of you work together and collaborate. I think one of the things that's emerged from the testimony of the library directors is that that collaboration that is so critical to serve these families does not include our library systems all too often. So, it's great that all of you are collaborating, too. You should. But what we're trying to do is to establish a way and to make certain that the library systems are part of that collaboration, because as we've discussed this morning, your populations are their populations; their populations are your populations. But you don't

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exactly know to what extent that's happening, and the library systems really can't identify unless folks self-identify, you know, that they are part of your populations, and that doesn't help anybody. So, I think it needs to be more than simply putting something on a website or on a phone line. You know, we could have a whole other debate about HRA moving away from direct contact with clients. And I understand some of your reasons for doing those things and what you do--I don't want to get into that. But where you have contact, we have to find ways of making sure that you are letting those who are appropriate at the moments that are appropriate to be done so, that this resource is there. And obviously we will all continue to work to make that happen, but I can tell you that, you know, myself and I'm guessing the 20 members of the New York City Council who have co-sponsored this legislation -- and this is just the first hearing--you know, simply putting it on your website is not going to be enough. That's contrary to the intent of this legislation. And if the Department of Education can include a library card application in a brochure that it had

2	already been distributing and continues to do that
3	and does it without cost, surely there's a way for
4	all of us to replicate that and work at out as
5	well. Council Member Dromm, do you want to…?
6	COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: I just want
7	to go back to the \$800,000 cost. What did you
8	base that on? Is that based on postage or is that
9	based on postage and paper reproduction? Or what
LO	is it based on?
11	MATT BRUNE: I believe it's both
L2	actually. It's based on an example of a family of
L3	three, two children, one adult in the household.
L4	And so it would be inclusive of postage and the
L5	labor involved
L6	COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM:
L7	[Interposing] The postage and the labor.
18	MATT BRUNE: And the printing as
L9	well.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: Of those
21	clients that you mentioned, the ones who receive
22	food stamps and Medicaid and cash assistance, do
23	they all receive a physical mailing on a monthly
24	basis?
25	MATT BRUNE: I'm sorry.

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2	COUN	ICIL M	MEMBER	DROMM:	That's	okay.
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3 MATT BRUNE: I apologize. Could

4 you...?

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: Of the people that you mentioned, food stamp, Medicaid and cash assistance recipients, do they get a mailing on a monthly basis?

MATT BRUNE: They don't get a mailing. I mean, obviously when anyone comes in to apply for a city services there's an application kit. For instance, if you come in to apply for public assistance the application kit I think is like 43 separate pieces of information. And we do hear a concern for people who are applying that there's an awful lot of information in there already. But in terms of if you're referring to like a monthly informational mailing, that's not something that's done currently. clients do get--for instance if there's a change in their case, a change in their budget, they'll get a notice saying that you used to have four people in your family, now you have three, so this is what your new budget is. So, those are the kind of notices people are typically getting.

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: I'm just
curious to know, of these clients, how many of
them actually physically receive a check in the
mail? Or do they all receive their payment
electronically for the public assistance? I know
with the food stamp cards it's probably renewed
electronically, but is there at any point a moment
where people receive something in the mail for
that, or?
MATT BRUNE: No, we're not putting
checks in the mail anymore. It's through the
electronic benefits transfer.
COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: All of them
electronically.
MATT BRUNE: EBT, right.
COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: And that's
even true for the cash assistance?
MATT BRUNE: Uh-huh.
COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: So that
anybody who is receiving cash assistance has to
have a bank account?
MATT BRUNE: Well, we have a
contract with an outside vendor; they administer
it. So it's effectively an ATM card. The account

on.

2 MATT BRUNE: Right.

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: And it refers you to either a website or actually gives you the information on the card. And I wonder if something couldn't be done similar to that.

MATT BRUNE: It's been done in the past on EBT receipts. I certainly would have to go back and talk to our MIS people to see what the current ability is. But that might be a way forward.

think there's even a national library month, if
I'm not mistaken, and it might be the time when,
you know, a national library month, a reminder
like that would be appropriate to, you know, draw
people's attention to the website for the
libraries. And I think with the libraries--I
wasn't here for the testimony before--I was with
something with the Mayor, actually, and I
apologize for being late to the hearing--but you
know, I'm assuming you can register for a library
card by internet, right? You know, so something
like that, maybe, which is less cost--you know, it
costs less to do something like that, so. I would

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2	encourage	you	to	do	something	like	that	as	well.
3	Thank you	•							

4 MATT BRUNE: We'll look at that.

5 Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Thank you. I appreciate the ideas, because there are lots of different ways to accomplish this. And that is one idea in the spirit of cooperation, that I appreciate all of the agencies, you know, coming here to talk about. Obviously we're talking about little or no cost options. And, you know, we are not entertaining anything like what you suggested, nor would we ever ask the agencies to do that. Clearly the model is the Department of Education model, which has been wildly successful, as we heard the libraries testify earlier today about the--in particular, New York Public Library's stats on the increases in young people obtaining library cards in their system since this law was passed, the first law was passed. So, with that I think we will go to Andrew Miller and the DYCD.

ANDREW MILLER: Well, I think good afternoon, Chairman Van Bramer and members of the Committee. I'm Andrew Miller, Assistant

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Commissioner for External Relations for the
Department of Youth and Community Development. On
behalf of our commissioner, Jeanne B. Mullgrav,
thank you for this opportunity to discuss the
benefits of young people having a library card.
And to highlight as you actually heard earlier
from the library systems our agency's strong
partnerships with them.

DYCD's core mission is to prepare young people for school, work, and to become lifetime learners. We believe that young people can further their academic skills while in our programs and also throughout their lifetimes by becoming regular library visitors, comfortable with accessing all of their services. As you know, DYCD supports reading, writing, GED prep, English language classes for people, young people and adults. And we're actually delighted to partner with the Mayor's Center for Economic Opportunities and the libraries in supporting nine young adult literacy programs, which actually work directly in library branches in high need areas, and these include Mott Haven, West Farms, and Bronx Library Center of The Bronx, Long Island

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City, Jamaica, South Jamaica, and Far Rockaway in Queens, and New Lots and Macon in Brooklyn. These programs provide intensive educational instructions to help disconnected youth ages 16 to 24 with low reading and math skills.

In announcing the expansion of the program last month, Mayor Bloomberg thanked SONY for the donation of 1,500 e-readers, and the libraries, which will give the participants the gift of enjoying free library books at the click of a button. Our literacy programs also work in identifying and referring those with the lowest literacy levels to specialized programs actually offered by the public libraries. Studies have demonstrated the success of after school services on improved academic outcomes for young people. DYCD's after school programs work collaboratively with our schools and other community resources, including our libraries, to provide a mix of academic support, recreational activities and cultural experiences, which really complements what's learned in school hours. While all of our programs encourage young people to apply for a library card, there are a number of other ways of

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how our programs work creatively to connect young
people with libraries, and I'd just like to share
some of them with you.

I think Council Member Dromm would be happy to hear that youth in the Beacon program located at PS 149 in Jackson Heights, that key youth are volunteering in the public library. Youth from PS 198 Beacon in upper Manhattan, youth are actually attending workshops regularly at the West 96th Street Library, where they receive homework assistance, borrow books, movies, musical recordings, and participate in other scheduled library activities. Youth from our Cornerstone Program in Soundview Community Center in the Bronx also regularly visit the library and they participate in fun and academic library activities. I know Domenic Recchia left, but he'd be glad to know that youth from the Cornerstone Program in Coney Island are engaged in educational interactive games that are structured and developed by the Coney Island Library staff. finally the OST program in P 18 in West Brighton, Staten Island, are actually planning trips to the library for the upcoming school holiday break to

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get library cards for participants, pick up books,

and participate in scheduled story time

activities.

DYCD's Youth Employment programs help young people gain workplace experience and further their education. These programs also work closely with the library systems to encourage young people to obtain a library card and use library services. For example, our Out of School Youth and Young Adult Internship programs serve young adults who are not connected to school or work. They provide assistance in helping upgrade educational and occupational skills. Given the rich resources that the library has to offer to help enhance academic skills and internet access to help with projects and actually obtaining employment and producing resumes. Participants are strongly encouraged to apply for a library card.

As you know, the Summer Youth

Employment Program provides summer employment
opportunities for young people at a number of
small businesses, summer camps, government
agencies and libraries. This past summer actually

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129 youth worked at 44 branches, providing key
support in a number of areas. We also know that
libraries actually help young people who do not
have internet access to apply for SYEP online.

Some other ways we work with the library includes our 43 neighborhood advisory boards meet quarterly in communities, and it's very difficult to find local space to hold these meetings, and we're actually most grateful to the libraries throughout the city, which really offers space to bring together the community and discuss the use of federal anti-poverty funding in our neighborhoods. The three libraries are also members of the Interagency Coordinating Council on Youth Services, of which our Commissioner is the Director. The libraries have been active on the ICC's workgroup focused on supporting LGBTQ youth, court involved youth, and helping youth access resources and information. Last year the Brooklyn Public Library's main branch also hosted the ICC's annual public hearing, where over 200 young people, representing a wide array of community based organizations across the city, attended. Actually the libraries highlighted the use of

technology in reaching out to young people and the vast resources they offer to youth, and this includes homework assistance, summer reading programs, and a host of additional web-based services. And I think we were most grateful at the end of the hearing, that actually young people came, they used the library, and they signed up for library cards.

And just two weeks ago we were pleased that the Brooklyn Public Library joined us for our first ever job fair. They joined 30 other employers who had the opportunity to speak to 350 young people about employment opportunities within their organizations.

And finally, DYCD's Youth Connect works closely with the libraries in promoting upcoming activities to our thousands of facebook and e-blast subscribers. DYCD's summer fun guide also features library events and activities.

continuing to build on these efforts, we would be delighted to collaborate with the library systems to distribute materials developed and produced by them. This could be modeled similarly to how we actually currently do

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voter registration forms. Given the library's
knowledge of their specific systems, this would
provide quality control of the materials by
ensuring that they are accurate and up to date.
This will also decrease the burden to city
agencies and to community based organizations,
given budget cuts sustained during the past
several years. We would be simply hard pressed to
require our contract partners to be responsible
for this initiative. Thank you once again for
this opportunity to highlight our partnerships
with the libraries. We look forward to working
with the committee on this bill and we would be
delighted to answer any questions.

Very much, Andrew. And clearly DYCD has institutionalized its collaborations with the library systems in many ways. And I know that when I served on my neighborhood advisory board we met at the library, and I was happy to help facilitate that. And now I get to appoint people to the neighborhood advisory boards.

ANDREW MILLER: You don't have any vacancies, do you?

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2	CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER:	No, we

3 | filled it in 1. I think we filled it in 1.

ANDREW MILLER: Great. Joe

5 Katcherman [phonetic] will be happy.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Yes, as I believe we filled it. But let me know if we didn't fill it.

ANDREW MILLER: I will.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: So your after school programs obviously, you know, that's a great opportunity. And while obviously those young people are in our public schools and therefore may have received the information, you know, as you heard in the testimony before, there are still far too many young people who could have a library card who don't have a library card. it just seems a sin, you know, that it's free and it's available and everything is great. And still there are, I think in the New York Public Library, a quarter million young people who could but don't. So, and of course I think of PS 150 and the after school program there, which is so wildly successful, and so terrific. And Sunnyside Community Services is the provider, and as you

2	know	I	fight	every	year	to
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3 ANDREW MILLER: [Interposing] And 4 we thank you for that.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: -successfully restore that program to the budget.
But, you know, it seems that there is a point of
contact there, obviously, where you and the
Council can work together to find a way where we
are making sure that those kids, even if we're
reminding, even if we are going back and saying we
want to make sure that you have this opportunity,
and I'm sure that DYCD would be open to finding
the best way to make sure that that happens.

ANDREW MILLER: Absolutely.

Actually, I asked most of our program folks about the best way to accomplish this, and they felt that if we receive materials from the libraries that we would actually provide that to our CBOs, because as you know, all of our programs are through contract, about giving it to them so that they could give it to the young people at intake.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: How do you

do voter req?

ANDREW MILLER: We're required to

1	COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL AFFAIRS 92
2	have voter registration cards at all of our
3	facilities, including our CBOs, and we do that.
4	So.
5	CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: You're
6	required by law?
7	ANDREW MILLER: Yes.
8	CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: That's
9	interesting. Even though most of your
10	participants are probably
11	ANDREW MILLER: [Interposing] We
12	also serve adults, so.
13	CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Sure.
14	ANDREW MILLER: And their parents.
15	CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Right. So
16	for example for the after school programs?
17	ANDREW MILLER: Our CBOs should
18	have voter registration cards on hand. And I know
19	that actually there are some folks that come down
20	to central headquarters and actually ask for a
21	voter registration card, and we give it to them.
22	CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Sure,
23	sure. And who bears that cost?
24	ANDREW MILLER: Well, it's really
25	the Board of Elections gives us the card. We work

very closely with the Voters Assistance Commission
as well on that.

interesting. So you mentioned that you work closely with the library systems to encourage young people to obtain library cards, and obviously it's wonderful that some of those young folks get to work at the libraries, and having worked in a public library, I obviously worked with some of those folks. How do you do it now?

ANDREW MILLER: It's really,

because when you think when you're a CBO out in the communities, it just makes sense. It's the perfect nexus that a CBO would want to work with the libraries and use those resources. So it's, in fact I was very pleased to learn anecdotally from the library systems, we have an RFP on the street for OST. And they are really being bombarded by CBOs that want to compete, and they actually want to have agreements with them. So it's clear there's a strong linkage between OST and the library systems, so.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: I would imagine there's a great deal of competition for

the OST RFP, which is terrific. Yeah, I mean DYCD clearly does an awful lot with our libraries, you know, and in some ways your population is a little bit more accessible, shall we say, or slightly easier to access and to get to these services. I see that you did a lot with the Brooklyn Public Library, and that's great. And I was wondering what kind of programs you have that are similar to that job fair that maybe you're doing with the Queens Library?

ANDREW MILLER: Since it was so successful, we do plan on inviting more employers. That was something that we came up with, because we wanted--what can we do to help young people with teenage unemployment rate being at a record high, what more can we do. And we're actually looking forward to doing another job fair sometime in the spring, so we would be delighted to partner with the two other library systems on hiring young people.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: Jen Manley [phonetic] is nodding her head. I think it's already happening. We're all for that, which is great. So, unless there are any more questions.

ANDREW MILLER: Yes.

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COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: Okay. Thank

3 you.

CHAIRPERSON VAN BRAMER: So, with that, I want to thank all of you for coming and the library systems. And I think as we all saw with the power of that 60 minutes piece and what we all have talked about here today, we as a city, as a Committee, as a Council, and you as the partnering agencies, have to do everything we can to increase access to library cards and library use. And we have taken down all of the notes in the relevant issues, and I feel confident that this is, as the first hearing, just as we did with the Library Card Act last year, we will work out a solution that is workable that makes library cards more accessible to young people, and particularly the young people who you all interact with, many of whom are in crisis and certainly in need of the services and programs that the libraries are providing free of service--free of charge. So, I thank you for your willingness to collaborate with us and look forward to continuing the dialog with your agencies and the libraries and making sure that our three public library systems are working

2	hand in glove with all of your agencies, which
3	they really should be doing every single day,
4	because as I said, the young people thatand
5	familiesthat are walking into the library are
6	the same families that you all are working with.
7	So thank you all very much. And with that, we are
8	adjourned.

I, Erika Swyler, certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. I further certify that I am not related to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that I am in no way interested in the outcome of this matter.

the fit

Signature

Date ____12/27/11_____